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EDITOR AND PROPRIETOR.

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PROMPTLY AND NEATLY EXECUTED.

THIS STORY TELLER.

From the Union Magazine.

Lilla Lincoln's Banishment.

By Mrs. C. H. Butler.

It can't be so my dear!

It is so dear!

Poh, poh, you are mistaken!

I tell you I am not mistaken, and you will find that I am right!

Ridiculous! Our Lilla, our only child, brought up as she has been, in the very lap of luxury, and never allowed to associate with any but the first people, she in love with a poor teacher; why tell you, wife it is impossible—it is only your own foolish suspicions!

But suppose it were so—suppose that I am right, and Lilla really attached to Mr. Selly?

Suppose it were so! I tell you I will not suppose anything so perfectly ridiculous!

But if it were so—

Good heavens, wife, you wear out my patience! Why, then, if it were so—but I tell you it is not so—I would shut her up—lock her up, starve her; but what is the use of getting into a passion about an impossibility! no, poor innocent little Lilla, and I talking about shutting her up and starving her! So much for your folly, Mrs. Lincoln; I declare you have put me into quite a passion!

Very well, Mr. Lincoln, you may believe what you please, and say what you please, I tell you I am right; read that!

I won't no, I won't read anything that promises to abet your absurdity; so, my dear, you had better order the carriage and take a drive, it will cool off your feverish fancies!

I declare Mr. Lincoln, it is you who are absurd. I think I love Lilla as well as you do, and I am full as unwilling to believe what I have told you as you are; but when I have such evidence as this billet affords, to doubt would be impossible. If you will not read, at least you can listen; and, unfolding the note, Mrs. Lincoln read:

My dearest Charles!

What! exclaimed Mr. Lincoln, My dearest Charles!

I have ascertained my father will be from home until this evening—

Mr. Lincoln snatched the billet from the hands of his wife:

Eh! what's that? why wife, you are crazy; what nonsense you are reading; eh, eh, even, even this evening—Oh, Charles how I tremble for the result of this interview, your own Lilla!

Mr. Lincoln stood for a moment speechless, his eyes fixed on the countenance of his wife, with an expression of incredulity and wonder; then putting on his glasses, he walked to the window, turned the billet over and over, exclaiming, as he finished:

Tremble, eh! Oh you ungrateful little hussy, you shall tremble indeed. What does this mean?

Exactly what I told you, that Lilla loves Mr. Selly.

She does not, she shall not! Go, send the baggage to me, I'll soon teach her what it is to love anybody so much beneath her. Teacher indeed! pretty business truly; the daughter of Erastus Lincoln, Esq., M. C., to fall in love with the poor child, she is but a child you know, said Mrs. Lincoln.

Not harsh with her, Mrs. Lincoln! I tell you I will be just as harsh with her as I please; and remember, that fellow darkens not these doors again; give orders to the servants at once, that he is not to be admitted, and—why don't you call Lilla? I say, call her!

And little dreaming the reception she was to meet with, Lilla in a few moments, her face beaming with smiles, came tripping into the room.

Well, dear papa!

Well! what's that! I say everything is bad, abominable, shocking! Now Miss Lincoln, come here; are you not ashamed of yourself? what excuses have you to offer for such outrageous conduct?

Mercy, papa what is the matter? said Lilla, laughing, supposing her father was only about to play off some joke upon her.

So Miss Innocence, you have ascertained your papa will be from home until seven this evening, ha?

Lilla turned pale as the marble statue against which she was leaning.

And therefore you will be very happy to admit Mr. Charles Selly to an interview any time previous?

Oh, no, dear papa, not so, not so! cried Lilla, struggling to gain sufficient command over her agitation to speak.

Not so! said Mr. Lincoln, then what is it, I

should like to know? Can't believe my own eyes? Is not this your hand-writing? and is not this piece of wickedness addressed to Mr. C. Selly?

Yes, papa, but—but—it was not me he was coming to see: Oh, no!

Who then, pray?

To see you, father!

Well, well, that's better—see me, eh! and the countenance of Mr. Lincoln relaxed a little of its sternness. But what does he want of me, Lilla—new grammers, new lexicons?

To—to—dear father, forgive me, but he wishes to ask—to speak to you about me!

Well, and what has Mr. Charles Selly to say to me of my daughter?

Father, he loves me! said Lilla, the rose now clucking the lily from her cheek, 'and would make me his wife.'

His wife! You the wife of Charles Selly! exclaimed Mr. Lincoln passionately. 'Look here, miss,' and seizing poor Lilla by the arm, there made his first essay as a school-master, and soon became a general favorite with both parents and children. Here, too, he had the good friend in the person of an eccentric old lady, whose life he had preserved at the imminent peril of his own. It was one mild day in spring, that the old lady set forth to visit a neighbor, living on the opposite side of a small river, flowing through one portion of the town. As there had been several days of warm weather previous, the usual passage across the ice was considered unsafe, still the old lady persisted there could be no danger, and well cloaked and hooded, unhesitatingly proceeded on her route. She had reached the centre of the stream in safety, when there was a sudden crackling, as the firing of numberless rifles—a heaving motion and instantly the heaving mass gave way, precipitating the poor old lady into the black gulf below. This accident was witnessed by several persons on the bank, yet no one dared to venture to her assistance, as on all sides the ice was now rapidly breaking up. Fortunately, Selly chanced at that moment to be passing; and learning what had happened, unhesitatingly advanced upon the treacherous footing. In a moment he detected the spot where the old lady had disappeared, and boldly plunged in. With the heaving mass above his head he struck out into the dark water to save the life of a fellow creature; and in a few moments his humane efforts were successful. Seizing the poor old lady, who in a moment more could not have been saved, he came up with her some rods from the spot where he had first plunged; and ropes were thrown from the shore, and in a few moments Mr. Selly and his senseless, burthened wife were rescued from their perilous situation. From that hour the old lady regarded Selly as something belonging to her. She insisted upon his taking up his abode at her house; and indeed, so far did she carry her gratitude and liberality, that through her means he was enabled to enter a neighboring college, where, in the course of two years, he graduated with honor. But he now refused to accept of further aid from his kind and honored friend. He returned to the city to commence the study of law, still helping to support himself by teaching the English branches in a fashionable boarding school, for which he received a handsome salary. Little Lincoln became one of his pupils; but how in the world he ever so far forgot his dignity, as to fall in love with a simple school-girl, and how Lilla became so naughty as to fall in love with him instead of minding her lesson is more than I can explain.

While Lilla, in 'durance vile,' remained up stairs, she little knew her lover had already

caught an interview with her cruel

father, and had left the house not only greatly

indignant at the reception he had met with,

but in despair at being told that he was never again to see or speak with his beloved Lilla.

Indeed, Mr. Lincoln was so exasperated at the presumption as he termed it, of the young man as to lose the character of a gentleman—so talkative

influence which anger often effects—and really

insulted Selly, accused him of openly stealing

the affections of his daughter, merely for the

position which her fortune, and to be called the

son-in-law of Erastus Lincoln, Esq., would give

him. And so Selly, in a fever both of mind

and body, rushed home to his lodgings, and

dashed off a note to his kind old friend in the

country, telling her she might expect him in a

day or two to pass a few weeks beneath her

peaceful roof.

CHAPTER III.

No matter who Charles Selly was, whether

descended from heroes or statesmen, from the

proud aristocrat, revelling in all the pomp of

riches, or from the poor and honest citizen

whose daily bread is gained by daily toil along

the rugged paths of life, where the flowers sel-

dom, blossom, and the way this side the grave

is too often choked by weeds and brambles! if

from the first he might claim descent—their tal-

ents and discretion were perhaps his inheritance,

for these he possessed; if from wealth, their

robes of riches mantled not his shoulders, for

poverty was his portion; if from the last, then

like them was he struggling through the world.

From his earliest childhood Charles had

known but little save toil and hardship; yet a

cheerful heart and well-balanced mind had car-

ried him bravely on through every difficulty.

In a foreign land his father had died, leaving

poverty the sole inheritance of his widow and

where Mrs. Middlefield (Mr. Lincoln's aunt)

infant boy. At the age of fourteen, Charles was apprenticed to a kind-hearted printer who allowed him to pursue unchecked, his desire for reading and improving the advantages which his situation afforded him. It is too often the case that an hour thus spent is considered by many who employ young lads as so much money stolen from their pockets, even at those seasons when they would be idle! soon after, worn out with trouble and disappointment, Mrs. Selly died.

When Charles had completed his apprenticeship he formed the resolution of turning country school-master. Living in the country he knew would be less expensive than the city. The profits arising from his labors would be thought, with proper economy, support him there, while during his leisure hours he could pursue his studies, which was his chief ambition. Repairing then to a lovely New England village, he there made his first essay as a school-master, and soon became a general favorite with both parents and children. Here, too, he had the good friend in the person of an eccentric old lady, whose life he had preserved at the imminent peril of his own.

It was one mild day in spring, that the old lady set forth to visit a neighbor, living on the opposite side of a small river, flowing through one portion of the town. As there had been several days of warm weather previous, the usual passage across the ice was now rapidly breaking up. Fortunately, Selly chanced at that moment to be passing; and learning what had happened, unhesitatingly advanced upon the treacherous footing. In a moment he detected the spot where the old lady had disappeared, and boldly plunged in.

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country.

CHAPTER IV.

The day arrived when Lilla was to be exiled

from home until absence should obliterate her

love for Selly. Just as the beams of the rising

sun gilded the spires and roofs of the Empire

City, Lilla, accompanied by her parents, stepped

on board the New Haven boat, which was to

bear her far, far from her lover. With every

revolution of the wheels, Mr. Lincoln found his

anger as rapidly receding; and ere the boat

reached Hurl-Gate his daughter was his own

darling Lilla again. Not a word did he now

breathe upon the subject uppermost in both

their minds, but caressed her fondly, as old

feeling assured that change of scene would

soon remove her to her new pale cheek.

Arriving at New Haven, and placing Lilla under the care

of a friend who would pass through the village

said he, about half an hour after, putting his head into the window.

"Do you wish to go there, nephew?"

"I do."

"Very well, then I will have up the chaise and go with you to the foot of the mountain and there wait your return."

The old fashioned chaise was now brought to the door and aunt and nephew were soon jogging costly along through the meadows, not a word popping out the whole distance relative to Charles and Lilla.

Beneath the shade of beautiful trees, on the fresh untrdden grass, the merry mountain party had spread their cloth. The baskets were unladen of their tempting contents; and seated around, some on the trunks of trees, some upon moss-covered rocks, and others reclining on the rich green sward, the laugh and the song went round, making the old woods echo with their joyous innocent mirth.

It was agreed that those who could not sing should do their part towards the general entertainment, by relating some story or reciting a poem. One of the number, accordingly, not gifted either with musical or poetical power, in plain prose related that some two or three years previous, he had visited the same spot in company with a very lovely girl, and as she was about to hang her bonnet upon a tree, an enormous black snake, suspended from that very branch, clasped its slimy folds around her arm. Thus far the audience had been mute, but now there was a general scream from the girls.

"O, horrible!" "Dreadful!" "Was she killed?" "What did you do?" "Heavens what if we should see one!"

"Ahe," exclaimed a strange voice, "that snake must have been the very fellow I just now passed meditating on the rocks below there, wew! warn work this climbing! Ah! my own darling, Lilla!"

My dear, dear father!" cried Lilla, rushing to his arms; but the next moment the thought of Sedy, and of her father's anger, nearly overpowered her, and once more falling on his breast, she burst into tears.

"Pooh, pooh, silly girl," whispered Mr. Lincoln, brushing away a tear from his own eye, "I know it all—it is all forgiven. Ah, Sedy, my dear fellow, how are you?" shaking the astonished Charles warmly by the hand. "Well," continued All communication by Railway and Diligence is suspended. The station of the Northern Rail way has been burnt, and it was impossible to get out of Paris by that line.

At the latest news all was tranquil in the neighborhood of the Tuilleries.

The following order has just been issued:

"In the name of the French People, it is intended to the Members of the Ex-Chamber of Peers to meet."

Paris, 21st, February.

[Signed by the Ministry.]

The Ex-Chamber of Peers is considered very significant of the views of the new ministry.

This morning (Friday, February 26th) Paris is perfectly quiet.

The shops, however, are closed, the streets are barricaded as before, and the people are making preparations to attack the castle of Vincennes.

Prin Louis-Napoleon Bonaparte set out from London for Paris on Saturday morning, the 27th of February.

The new Ministers recommended that the people retain their revolutionary attitude.

All classes of the population took part in the revolution.

The people were still demanding vengeance on troops that fired on the people, when it was announced in the Chambers that the King had abdicated in favor of the Count de Paris a voice in the gallery cried "It is to me!"

Great excitement followed this announcement.

The Deputies and the National Guards gathered around the Duchess of Orleans and the Count de Paris.

After a stormy debate, Sartre suspended the sitting of the Chambers. The people and the Provisional Government was established amidst cries of "Vive la REPUBLIQUE!"

The sitting was adjourned to Hotel de Ville to install the new Government. All the Ex-Ministers have quitted their Hotels.

The House was closed.

The THRONE was publicly carried through the streets and afterwards PUBLICLY BURNED.

There was a rumour at Liverpool on the sailing of the steamer that Lord J. H. Russell had resigned the Presidency. The Budget had been much discussed. The delivery of the Regiments was discussed.

Lord J. H. Russell proposed to increase the income Tax to 10 per cent for two years.

The majority in the House of Commons in favor of the second reading of the Jewish Bill.

William III. says the Ministry is determined to make a revolution in several measures.

The outbreak of India is of interest to all.

The commercial news is bad.

Several revolutions have occurred among which are the Union Bank of Columbia and Massa-

chusetts Bank.

Confidence was returning in England, and money was more abundant. No more funds of importance were anticipated. There was considerably more activity in the manufacturing districts.

ENGLISH MARKETS. Cotton is inactive at 1-14-1/2. Broadcloth and muslin are very dull, or scarce him of publishing these.

It is now believed that the French will be able to reach him, and destroy him by their means.

Com. 26 a few American Whales, at a cost of £100,000.

Men. 10-12-1/2.

MONSIEUR LUCAS is said to have been lost—Lemordiere it is also said, was severely wounded.

The King, as soon as the Tuilleries had been taken, abdicated the throne in favor of his grandson Count de Paris—and immediately left the Tuilleries.

The Regency of the Duke de Nemours (until the Count de Paris should attain his majority) was rejected by the people. It was then proposed by Odilon Barot, that a Regency should be formed under the Duchess of Orleans. This also the populace rejected.

The Duchess of Orleans and Count de Paris went to the Chamber of Deputies, accompanied by the Duke de Nemours and a large party of nobility. The Duchess was in deep mourning.

The chamber refused to allow the family of Louis Philippe to resign the throne.

The troops of the line finally pacified with the National Guard, and joined the people.

Reasons are prevalent that the Pope was dis-

sposed to hold back in respect to reforming mea-

asures, and that he had been deposed.

An attempt was made on the residence of the Minister of Finance, but it failed.

Proclamations appointing Count Mole, Thiers and Odilon Barot, Ministers, were torn down everywhere by the public.

The Palace of the Tuilleries is in the hands of the National Guards and people. The people are throwing the furniture out of the windows and burning it. An attempt was made to burn the Palace itself.

The people are in possession of the Railway

stations and barriers—the rails have been re-

moved from the tracks, to prevent the troops

arriving from the country to the assistance of the

Government. All communication is cut off be-

tween the city of Paris and the country.

The latest news from Paris is to Friday

Feby 26th. Then

A REPUBLIC had been PROCLAIMED!

The King and his family had gone to Europe.—

A Provisional Government had been appointed

and confirmed. The following members com-

pose the Mini-try—

President, Dupont de Lur—Foreign Affairs

Lamortine—Marine, Arago—Interior, L. Dru-

Rollin—Public Works, Marie—Public Instruc-

tion, Carnot—Commerce, Bethmont—War, La-

moderne.

Garnier-Pagé has been confirmed Mayor of

Paris and Cavigne Governor of Algiers.

De Courtris has been appointed Commandant of the National Guards.

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the National Guard, and joined the people.

Reasons are prevalent that the Pope was dis-

posed to hold back in respect to reforming mea-

sures, and that he had been deposed.

Prince Metternich had declared to England

that Austria would not interfere in the affairs of

Italy.

This declaration had quieted the apprehensions

before prevalent of a general European war.

The Raft war was ended, all the rebel chief-

s having been taken prisoners.

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OXFORD DEMOCRAT.

"The Union—It must be preserved."

PARIS, MAINE, MARCH 28, 1848.

EQUALITY.

Equal chance, is the most important desideratum in the regulation of our social life. This is what must be competent to content the hearts of all honest Democrats, to have equal chance to avail themselves of the means of living comfortably upon the earth. We want equal chance at the means of life, knowledge, and consequently LABOR, which is among the first and most important (and ought to be the most respectable) means of life, and of every thing also desirable, to happiness. To have equal chance, is to have equality; and this is just, and right, if we have a right to equal chance. In one sense we have equality to begin with. We are equal in *natural rights*. If we believe in the doctrine of rights as set forth in our declaration of independence, that all are born free and equal, we will wish to have equal rights, to life, liberty, &c. But no matter whether we believe this or not; the point is, to be satisfied of the truth of the doctrine, without reading or hearing of anything written. It is granted we are satisfied of this truth, and admit of equal rights in all, from the beginning; that every human being has a right, equally with every other, to live in this world, and if so, to use and enjoy the means of living; (so of the pursuit of happiness,) then, it is so, knowledge, means of knowledge, &c. Herein we are ALL EQUAL, and EXACTLY ALIKE. To be equal is to be, or alike. One twelve inch cube is equal to another twelve inch cube, though one is of marble, the other of oak. But we speak of a measure. In politics and morals, we speak merely of relations, more than of substances and modalities of substances as in physics. Or one ounce of gold is equal to another ounce of gold. They are in a balance. They are exactly alike. So is every human being born into this world, in regard to every other. They are equal in this particular respect; i. e. right, natural right. Here then we already have equality, without the labor of seeking and securing. And now then, when we shall come to have equal chances to the use of the means of life, &c, we shall be *really* equal, i. e. enjoy the benefit and availability of our natural rights—then we have EQUALITY, not only in the right, but in the things we have a right to; and this is just. It is matter of justice to modify our institutions so as to make this attainable. When and how shall this come about? It must be done by the people, for themselves. It is the people's own work. The sovereignty is with the people. They have the right to effect this at the expense of entirely remodelling their system of property. When will the people do justice to themselves? When they shall be wise enough. Without this equality, we have not justice. The moment we have justice, we have this equality, and the moment we have this equality we have justice. Then should not be separated and removed, far from each other. They should be strong together on the same string of ideas. It is equality and justice that the people have to seek and secure. Not that we pretend that there are not two distinct ideas; or that equality is the same as justice; but if we have justice done us, or if justice takes place, we are equal in reality, according to our equal natural rights, i. e. our rights to equal chances. The next degree of equality wherein we shall be equal not only in right but in the things to which we have a right, (which things are equal chances or equal chances,) is what, no less than justice, we have yet to seek and secure. To be sure we have equal right to knowledge; but we will speak of labor, as being that which produces what we eat, drink, and wear; produces knowledge, the means of knowledge, and every thing else. We have a right to equal chance at labor. Labor brings both with sustenance life. Labor is necessary to health. Labor is pleasant. Labor is more diversion. Wise men love labor. We ought to have equal chance to labor, and such as is adapted to our different constitutions. Every one ought to have something to do; and something to do with; and it should avail him something. He ought to have something for his time. And that which he has to do should be suited to his abilities; something that he can follow individually, without hindrance. Moreover we have equal rights to discussion. We have rights to free discussion—to come at truth and justice. This is the means of knowledge, and the enjoyment of one of our rights to the pursuit of happiness and of rational equal liberty. This cannot be complete with one class, unless enjoyed by all classes, for all are parts of the great whole. The question is, which tends the most to happiness and equal liberty, Whiggery or Democracy? This is a question that should be more fully discussed. To make it free, the people should hear both sides, and then judge; to refuse to do this, or to hear one side to the neglect of the other, is not free, equal discussion, but limited, circumscribed, having no tendency to equality.

As Col. Sevier has been for several days prostrated with sickness, and will not probably be able to leave Washington for some days to come, the President of the United States deemed it his duty to avoid any delay, and to nominate another commissioner. Accordingly the nomination of Mr. Clifford went to the Senate yesterday at 12 o'clock, and it was promptly confirmed in closed doors. He goes to Mexico as associate commissioner, and clothed with joint and separate powers. Mr. Clifford is an eminent citizen of the State of Maine, and deservedly possesses the confidence of the administration and the country. He has been a distinguished member of Congress—is the Attorney General of the United States, an active

complished member of the cabinet, and familiar with all the measures and views of the government. No appointment could, therefore, be more appropriate.

Mr. Clifford left Washington last night, in company with Mr. Walsh, the secretary of legation; and takes the southern route for New Orleans, whence he will immediately embark for Vera Cruz.

Arrangements have been made to carry out the commissioner at once from New Orleans to Vera Cruz, and thence to the capital; and similar ones for conveying Col. Sevier, as soon as he is able to travel.

We learn from Col. Sevier last evening, that he is decidedly convalescent, and hopes to leave Washington on the day or Wednesday.

[Washington Union of March 19.]

DOCT. COOLIDGE'S TRIAL.

The testimony before the Court was closed a week ago yesterday. The two days following were occupied by the Counsel making their pleas, and by the Chief Justice in his charge to the Jury. The Jury on Thursday brought in a verdict of GUILTY OF MURDER IN THE FIRST DEGREE. After an ineffectual trial of the Prisoner's Counsel for a new trial, he was sentenced to be hung. Before this sentence can be carried into execution the Prisoner will have to remain in the State Prison one year, and then it will be optional with the Executive whether he be executed or remain there during life. We should be glad to lay the proceedings of this trial before our readers, but the fact that it would occupy our columns some three weeks, and EXACTLY ALIKE. To be equal is to be, or alike. One twelve inch cube is equal to another twelve inch cube, though one is of marble, the other of oak. But we speak of a measure.

The Louisville Journal censures Gen. Cass for urging the passage of the ten regiment bill, and yet of the 40th regiment a bill had been received. That project has not been ratified by the Mexican Congress, and Gen. Cass was right in insisting upon such action on our part as would indicate to the Mexicans a determination to push the war with new vigor if they do not come to terms at once. His advice was sensible, and commands itself to the judgment of all intelligent men. The passage of such a bill would have a good effect. It does not follow that the authority conferred by it on the President would be exercised, unless circumstances should render the raising of the regiments necessary. The knowledge that the power had been conferred would dispose Mexico to act promptly. [St. Louis Union, March 4.]

THE SECRETARY.—Since an independent treasury scheme went into effect in this city, there has not as we are authentically informed, been a single instance of the government being defrauded by a forged draft, or false or forged papers, notwithstanding that this is the paying office for the greater portion of the United States. Upwards of eight millions of dollars have passed through the hands of its officers. This indicates the simplicity of the system, and vigilance and care with which it is administered.—N. Y. Eve. Post.

A Previous Reply.—Mr. Curtis, of Arlington, has presented to his son-in-law, Capt. E. Lee, of the U. S. engineers, whose brilliant services in the Mexican war have elicited the praise of all the generals, a sword with the following inscription: "The gift of General Washington to George W. P. Curtis, 10th of January, 1777."—Presented by George W. P. Curtis to Capt. Robert E. Lee, U. S. A., the 23d of February, 1848. This ancient sword is peculiarly venerable, it being the very sword that Washington ever carried in his field and with him to battle in the cause of freedom.

Genl. Davis.—Major Polk, brother of the President, with 25 picked dragoons, drove him to the mounted Mexicans from Pecos and harassed them two or three miles to a plain where the Mexicans wheeled and formed, but were scattered upon the first fire and charge made by Maj. Polk and Lt. Chaffee with only one man! Nearly twenty of the enemy were killed, and three prisoners taken, two of them fugitives. This was on the 4th Feb., in the expedition from Pecos under Gen. Lane. Capt. Crittenden, a volunteer, was also in the charge with Major Polk.

Letters of Instruction.—It has been stated in a telegraphic despatch, that the packet-ship West Point, at New York, had been struck by lightning seven times within an hour. This singular event took place in latitude 43° 30' down, longitude 67° 45'. The fluid passed down the mainmast at each stroke, and the effect was to convert the top of the mainmast into a sharp spike, like a lightning rod.

"The whole must appear to throw off sparks like a hot iron when struck by the smith's hammer. Most of the water on deck got the shock severely. Two men were instantly killed. At the fifth shock, Capt. Allen felt himself nearly thrown to the deck, so powerful was its effect, although the fluid flew free from the mainmast. The name of the killed were John Armstrong, of New York, and Marcellus Robtson, of Rhode Island."

It is reported that the French minister in Washington, M. Pigeot, was dining with Speaker Winthrop when the news of the revolution was sent on telegraph; and that, though it was broken to him gently, he was so much affected that he left the table immediately and returned home.

The citizens of Portland are determined that the Montreal Telegraph shall be finished to the Canada line. They have had a meeting to take into consideration the project of raising a loan of money for that purpose on the credit of the citizens of the United States, an active

FROM THE RIO GRAND.

Dates from Monterey to the 10th ult. have been received at New Orleans.

The Magazine Flag of the 4th inst. announces the death of Capt. M. B. Gray—better known as "Mustang Gray." He died at Camargo on the 29th ult. after an illness of several weeks, in the 29th year of his age.

The Monterey Gazette of the 19th mentions the shooting of a Mexican at that place, in the evening of the 18th ult., by a sentinel on post, under the following circumstances. The Mexican on horseback, armed and equipped with gun, sabre, &c, undertook to pass the sentinel.

The sentinel halted, and at the third call the Mexican, springing his horse, turned his head and said "Me no want you." The sentinel fired and the sentinel killed him instantly. It appears that he was one of the guards to a merchant's train going to Saltillo, which was en route to the capital.

From the Gazette of the 18th ult. we learn that Gen. Wool has ordered a detachment of the 2nd Dragoons under Capt. Hunter, to Monclova to take post there for the purpose of collecting revenue. The detachment was to leave Monterrey on the 21st ult.

The Flag mentions an affray which occurred at Santa Rita just above Matamoras, on the Texas side on the 2d ult. A wayman was severely wounded, and another man killed outright. We have room for details.

Padre Junta Surprised.—Passengers who arrived in New Orleans on the 16th inst. report that a reconnoitering party of Mexicans, under Capt. Carroll, had been reconnoitered and put to flight, near Tamaqua, a few days previous to their leaving, by a company of Illinois volunteers, under Capt. Lamb. The lieutenant and corporal were only ones that did not run at the first fire, and they were made prisoners and sent into Tampico. A score of horses were also captured among other effects.

El Notice of the 4th ult. announces in a postscript the surprise of Padre Junta with his command at Seminoleville by the North Americans. Several lives were lost on both sides, and the greater part of the town was destroyed.

IT IS CONSISTENT.

The Federalists in Congress say that the President commenced the war unconstitutionally; and yet in 1846, they voted him 50,000 volunteers and \$10,000,000 to aid him in violating the Constitution.

Have they not thereby rendered themselves parties to the instruction? And, by their own confession, are they not liable to impeachment?

This brief statement shows how little confidence they have in their own principles.

Argus.

PRESIDENTIAL NOMINATION.—The Democratic Convention at Dedham, Mass., on Monday nominated Hon. Levi Woodbury for President.

The Ten Regiment Bill passed the Senate on Saturday by a vote of 29 to 19.

The Augusta, Ga., Constitutionalists are out in favor of running Mr. Polk for a second term as President, and some correspondents of that paper favor the editor's opinion.

"I don't cover your heels, I'll be damned if I do," as the ragged stocking said to the novel-reading lady.

The following is a list of the Town Officers of Oxford for the year 1848.

John J. Perry, Moderator.

William Brown, Town Clerk.

Samuel Crookshank, Selectman.

Benjamin Richards, and Overseers of the

William Themes, Poor.

David Smith, Treasurer.

John J. Perry, Town Agent.

Rev. Cornelius Stone, } Superintending

Honor R. Webber, } School

Alfred M. Jones, } Committee.

Seth H. Faunce, Collector and Constable.

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A. C. DENISON
WOULD respectfully announce to his friends and the public, that he has recently rebuilt and made a large addition to the store lately occupied by Mr. B. H. Hall, who now occupies part of the upper rooms—and next door to Bennett's Hall Read House, is now receiving from Boston, Portland, and other sources, a large stock of

English, French, and American DRY GOODS;

W. I. Goods and Groceries, Hard Ware and Cutlery, CROCKERY & GLASS WARE, Fish, Salt, Nails, Glass, Lime, Plaster, Flour, &c. &c.

All of which, owing to the pressure of the money market and consequently the reduction in the price of Goods, were bought low and being determined to do business on the READY PAY principle, OTHER SALES AND SMALL PROFITS, would be most happy to see any of his former customers or others who are buying goods, and if you prefer good goods are my object, they shall not go away disappointed.

Wanted,
In exchange for Goods or Cash, Pork, Clover and H. G. Seed, Beans, Oats, Wheat, Rye, Corn, Peas, Lumber of all kinds, &c. &c., in any quantity.

50 Tons White and Brown Rags, delivered at the Paper Mill, or Store.

A. C. DENISON,
Norway Village, Feb. 11, 1848.

CHEAPER AND CHEAPER!

DRY GOODS
FROM THE
NEW YORK AUCTIONS!

WE have this day received a good assortment of Dry Goods, Carpetings, Feathers, MATRASSES, Oil Carpetings, &c., and having some

VERY GREAT BARGAINS, we wish all who want any of the above named goods to call before the best are sold.

We mention a few prices, which of course are but a

Small Advance from Cost, therefore, those purchasing

FOR CASH will get more than can be obtained elsewhere for the same money.

Rich French Ginghams, 100, worth 25 cents. Very beautiful do. 12 1/2, worth 20 cents. Coccohe Prints, best quality, 10, worth 12 1/2 cents. A large lot of fust colors, 60, worth 12 1/2 cents. Prints for comforters, 4, worth 7 cents. English Patched, 6 1/4, worth 12 1/2 cents. Scotch Duvet, 10, worth 12 1/2 cents. Black Alpacas, 20, worth 40 cents. Drab do., 12 1/2, worth 33 cents.

44 Bleached Shirtings, 10, worth 17 cents. Linen Cambric Handls, 60, worth 12 1/2 cents. Cotton Cambric, 4, worth 10 cents.

The above goods were bought for cash, and at ruinous prices for those of whom we purchased, therefore, call on us if you want

GREAT BARGAINS. SMITH & ROBINSON,
90 and 92 MIDDLE STREET, PORTLAND.

Feb. 8, 1848.

Splendid Illustrated Magazine

FOR THE YOUNG.

THE BOYS' AND GIRLS' MAGAZINE,

AND

STREET-SIDE COMPANION,

EDITED BY MARK FORTINER.

THE January number for 1848, presents a new volume of this beautiful Monthly Magazine, which is intended expressly for young persons. The publishers will endeavor to make THE BOYS' AND GIRLS' MAGAZINE entirely unexceptionable in its style, language, and illustrations; and they respectfully ask the examination of parents, that they should prove satisfactory, the personal character of every parent or guardian, under whose notice this magazine may come, for its success.

Specimen numbers will be promptly forwarded for examination without any charge by the publishers.

Each monthly number will contain 32 PAGES OF STEEL ENGRAVING, prepared especially for this Magazine, illustrating Natural History, &c. and will be otherwise embellished with finely engraved woodcuts.

The work will be neatly printed, on each page, containing at least thirty-two parts.

The terms of subscription will be *one dollar a year, in advance, or seven copies for five dollars*.

In order to bring the Boys' and Girls' Magazine to the notice of every Newspaper within the reach of all, we have been induced to make the following extremely liberal offer.

For any person who will send us *Two Dollars in advance*, we shall receive the Boys' and Girls' Magazine for one year, and also a copy of the Boston Weekly Atheneum, a newspaper large size, for 1 year.

The price of the Atheneum is \$2 a year.

Letters containing money, if enclosed in advance of the Post Master, may be sent at cost, and should be plainly directed to

BIBLIOGRAPHY & GUILD,

44 15 School street, Boston, Mass.

Notice.

IN consideration of Fifty Dollars paid me by ALBERT PERKINS, my son, I hereby relinquish the whole of his time, and all my right to his earnings, until he arrives to the age of twenty-one years; and shall neither claim any of his earnings, nor pay any debts of his contracting after this date.

LUKE PERKINS.

Witness: HENRY BENNY.

Bryon, March 11, 1848.

45

NEWELL & NIEBUHR,
DRAILERS IN
BOOTS, SHOES & RUBBERS,
AT WHOLESALE.

Corner of Middle and Free Streets
(Between Dearin's & Greenleaf's New Stores),
Portland.

Sept. 15, 1847.

46

C. W. WALTON,
ATTORNEY AT LAW,
MEXICO, MAINE.

Lumber! Lumber!

60,000 FEET HEMLOCK BOARDS, for sale at C. Woodward's Mill in Waterford.

12" Dimension timber saved at short notice. For further particulars, call on C. W. GOODNOW at

Aug. 12, 1847.—114½, Norway Village.

More Air-Tight Stoves!

Of those BEAUTIFUL PATTERNS, just received by this subscriber. Also, Fire Places, Call and Stoves.

W. E. GOODNOW.

32½.

Jan. 1, 1848.

32½.

**The Greatest Inducements
EVER YET OFFERED IN BOSTON.**

Great Sale Continued!!

Account of STOCK TAKEN!

OVER \$100,000 WORTH OF

CLOTHING

**TO BE SOLD AND CLOSED UP
IMMEDIATELY**

AT

"OAK HALL!"

**PRICES OF CLOTHING
MARKED DOWN**

TWENTY-FIVE PER CENT.

IN CONSEQUENCE OF THE MILD WEATHER OF THE SEASON, THIS FAR, AND THE GREAT QUANTITIES OF GARMENTS MADE UP BY THE UNDERSIGNER, THIS FALL.

IT IS DESIRABLE FOR THOSE WHO ARE BUYING CLOTHING, TO PURCHASE IT AT THE LOWEST POSSIBLE PRICE.

TOGETHER WITH AN UNUSUAL VARIETY OF

RICH PIECE GOODS!

WHICH WILL BE MADE UP IN THE MOST FASHIONABLE MANNER, AT SHORT NOTICE, AS MY WHOLE STOCK IS

CLOSED UP IMMEDIATELY, ON ACCOUNT OF THE ALTERATION SOON GOING ON UPON THE PRENTICE, AND THE SEASON.

EVERY PERSON IS FREE TO PURCHASE DURING THE PERIOD ABOVE MENTIONED, AND SO DO IN THE CONSIDERATION OF GETTING

A GREAT BARGAIN!

REMEMBER

GEORGE W. SIMMONS

66 OAK HALL,

ANN STREET, BOSTON.

(Opposite the Head of Merchant's Row.)

Feb. 1, 1848.

New Musical Publications

BY ASA FIZZ.

The Parlor Harp & Boston Social Melodeon,

CONTAINING A SELECTION OF THE MOST POPULAR ENGLISH, GERMAN AND AMERICAN MELODEONS, COVERS, CATCHES, AIRS, ROUNDS, PENTATONIC SONGS, CHORAL, CHORALE, FESTIVE, COUNTRY, SOCIAL PARTIES, HIGH SCHOOLS AND MUSICAL SOCIETIES, ARRANGED AND HARMONIZED FOR FIVE VOICES AND PIANO-FORTE.

THE BOOK CONTAINS A STATE OF THE ART IN MUSIC, WITH EXCELLENT PRACTICAL INSTRUCTIONS, AND IS WELL SUITABLE FOR STUDENTS.

THE PARLOR HARP & BOSTON SOCIAL MELODEON,

MARKED DOWN TWENTY-FIVE PER CENT. BELOW THE HIGHEST LOWEST PRICES EVER CURRENT AT THIS TIME.

Great Clothing Mart!

This Stock embraces the most extensive Assortment of GENTLEMEN'S AND BOYS' CLOTHING!

EVERY ARTICLE OF THE ENORMOUS STOCK OF

GEORGE W. SIMMONS

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